ward and exclaimed by way of introduction. "I am a working man and a patriot." M. Kossuth bo wed and said, "It is the hignest and most noble-minded designation any man can have." Hereupon another started forward with a glass of ale and handed it to M. Kossuth, who partook of it amid great applause. At length the carriages arrived at the residence of Mr. Andrews, the Mayor of Southampton, a Chinese built edition. In a commanding position over the town, called the Pagoda. Here the ero wil was very dense, and greated M. Kossuth with enthusiastic cheers. The party entered the house, while the people formed in a clump under the windows and cheered londly.

M. Kossuth appeared at the balcony and said.
"The reception I have now received I was totally." ward and exclaimed by way of introduction,

m. Kossuth appeared at the balcony and said.—
M. Kossuth appeared at the balcony and said.—
The reception I have now received I was totally
apprepared for. I expected nothing of this kind.
Words are but ideas, and I have no ideas. I have
only feelings. I have toward you feelings—those of
only feelings I have toward you feelings—those of
overlasting grantude and thankfulness to you. I am
here on sacred constitutional ground. Here is the
place where your fathers have conquered theety for
you, show yourselves, worthy of that liberty, not
you, show yourselves, worthy of that liberty, not
you, show yourselves, worthy of that liberty, not
only by maintaining it, but by extending it to all
people all over the world. I have deep respect for
the inhabitants of Winchester, the oldest corporation
in England, and, as I believe, the oldest corporation
in England, and, as I believe, the oldest corporation
in the world. (Cheers.) It is old in years but young
in sentiment. I thank you for your good wishes,
may God Almighty for ever bless you. (Cheers,
amid which M. Kossuth retired.)

The Mayor of South-inputs on the came for ward
and expressed the gratification he feit at having
such a man under his roof. He was a man with the
heart of a lion and the mind of a giant, such a man
as was made to strike off the fetters of slavery all
over the world. (Cheers.) There was one thing he
heard done which would never be forgotten. He had

over the world. (Cheers.) There was one thing he had done which would never be forgotten. He had emancipated nearly four millions of seris in Hungary, who never could again be brought to slavery. He wished we had a few more Louis Kossuths in England. (Cheers.)

Speech at Winchester.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., a public breakfast was given by the Mayor of Southampton, at his residence in Winchester. After the usual preliminary toasts, the Mayor gave the health of Rossuth, which was drunk amid turnultuous applicase. at his residence in Winchester. After the usual preliminary toasts, the Mayor gave the health of Kossuth, which was drunk amid turnultuous applicated. M. Kossuth rose, and was received with a renewed burst of acciamation, he appeared to be deeply affected with the warmth of his reception. He began in a low voice, and with a somewhat peculiar pronunciation, which rendered it at times difficult to catch his meaning, to thank the meeting most humbly and sincerely, and the Mayor of Southampton more especially, for the noble-minded and generous sentiments which he had been pleased to express. He thanked the gentlemen present, also, for sharing in the expression of those noble sentiments. He was deeply impressed with the sympathy which had been shown toward his unfortunate country, and regretted he was unable adequately to give expression to his acknowledgements. He might add that he was quite unprepared to witness so distinguished an assemblage of friends and brethren and, although he could not say that he was quite unaccustomed to speak in public in his ownianguage, with he must feel doubly the difficulty of addressing the friends around him conveniently in their own language. (M. Kossuth was here about to proceed, but paused a noment and hung down his heat, as if everpowered by his emotions. The company burst into a loud hearty cheer, which seemed to reainmate him.) He felt that he had to attribute the expression of those generous sentiments to nothing else than the noble sympathies which so well befuted the free English people—he felt that he had to attribute them to the belief that existed in their minds that the cause of Hungary was a great cause, and was a cause strongly and intimately connected with the principles of freedom. (Loud cheers.) Now, perhapsinstead of a vain effort to make a good speech, it would be better for him to take the liberty of asking their permission to allow him, in a plain common sense manner, still begging them to excuse his fault of language, to give them some information about the t M. Kossuth rose, and was received grown prodigiously during the last half cen-on the other side they had Austria—ah' not tury, on the other side they had Austria—ah' not Austria, because it was a newer and more recent kingdom—but the government of the house of flaps-burg, and never, it was a historial truth, had a single member of that house been the friend to political freedom. (Loud cheers.) There was one single ingle member of that house been the friend to political freedom. (Loud cheers.) There was one single instance—Joseph II.—who was the friend of the religious and social freedom of the people; but he himself, in the strongest manner, like every other member of the Austrian dynasty, was opposed to political freedom. (Hear, hear.) That was their position. They had Turkey, Russia, and Austria—or, rather, the house of Hapsburg. Then, with regard to the people—who every where must be considered as the most anighty basis of the greatness and welfare of the nation, as well as the most strong and powerful safeguard of the liberties of a country—the people of flungary were unhappily executed from political rights, and shared not in the constitutional benefits of their country, still this Magyar race, under such difficulties, conserved not only its rights but its constitutional freedom. (Cheers.) There was in such a shared not in the constitutional benefits of their country, still this Magyar race, under such difficules, conserved not only its rights but its constitutional freedom. (Cheers.) There was in such a race, in such a nation, elements of the future; and he believed, with some pride, that he had a right to say that such a nation deserved to have freedom. (Great appliasse.) Now, he had had the honor to tell them that the people had not shared in constitutional rights. The constitution of Hungary was aristocratic, but the word aristocratic had a somewhat different meaning to that which the people of England attach to it. Aristocracy in Hungary was not synonymous with power, and weight, and wealth, but simply the aristocracy of birth, not descending from the father to the son, but wherever the head of the family was noble, his children and their children, for centuries, were noblemen. What was the consequence Tae consequence was that as the human race was subject to many changes, the descendants of the old noblemen of Hungary did not remain wealthy, great and powerful, but became a part of the people, poor, or still poorer than the people themselves—a remnant of ambition, that rendered them unwilling to work—as if labor was not the greatest honor—(cheers)—and, therefore, now we must come to this poor class of born aristocracy, or noblemen, which was not in the condition of the people, but something still worse—not being se industrious. But one prominent feature in the case was, that the word aristocracy was not quite so opposite to the great extension of popular rights and interests, as it was in the middle ages found in Europe. Because we must confess that the aristocracy of England, which had known in time to meet the exigencies of the times, to share the brivileges of the people, and to pay a part of the burden of the people, was no longer a class in striking opposition. The Constitution of Hungary then, was not quite so exclusive or aristocratic as was commonly attached to the meaning of the word. It was not to be so exclusive or aristocratic as was commonly attached to the meaning of the word. It was not to be wondered at, that out of the ranks of that aristocracy always in Hungary, they had found, and at present could find, generous men who would manfully struggle by all loyal means for the improvement of the condition of the country and the rights of humanity, and the improvement of the condition of the limb that they had, according to the Constitution of the hund, they had, according to the Constitution of the country, two particular means. One was—to call it by a parase well known in that country—the Parliament the second was the county municipal institutions. These municipal matitutions were, still more than in any other part of the world, a barrier against encroachments upon the rights of nations by the government, because those county institutions were so framed that the government had not the right to convey whatever orders it issued only through the medium, of county meetings. These were composed of noblemen who resided in their countries, and the nobles in a population of 20,000, 25,000, or 30,000, formed half of it. And, therefore, every one of those noblemen had a right to vote and speak in those meetings. Every noblemum had the right to vote in the election of magistrates of counties, who were the only executive power of the orders of the Government so that, when the Government ordered something, the Executive was the manicipal magistracy of the country. But they never ties, who were the only executive power of the orders of the Government—so that, when the Government ordered something, the Executive was the mument ordered something, the Executive was the mumicipal magistracy of the country. But they never
came into immediate contact but only through the
medium of county meetings, and these county meetings had a right to discuss the propriety of orders,
and, when the majority decided that they were not
tegal, it was not to go nate the hands of the county
magistracy, but they were to make a remonstrance
to the Government. Therefore, those county meetings had a very strong power against the encroachments of the Government. To be sure, no country had a greater need of them, because, during the
three centuries they had been govered by the house
of Hapsburg, they never had one friendly to political freedom. He did not know if he made himself
understood. [Loud cheers, and cries of "Go on we
want information."] Now, the house of Hapsburg had
ruled Hungary for 369 years, not by conquest, but
by the free choice of the nation—not by free choice,
without conditions, but upon the busis of a treaty,
the basis of which was, that he was to be a lineal descendant of the Hapsburg dynasty, and that he
should be recognized as King of Hungary, he taking
upon himself to respect and conserve the Hungarian
constitution, and to rule and govern it by its own
public institutions, according to its own laws. That
he swears to, and calls the eternal God to bless him
and his as he shall be true to his word. Thirteen
kings they had had out of that dynasty, and no man
who knew the history of Hungary could charge him
with exaggeration when he said that it was nothing
less than a continued perjury. [Tremendous cheer-

ing. A gentleman near M. Koseuth exciained, "Perjury" Perjury that was the word. He was a plain common man, and he called things by their plain names. (Renewed cheers! Now, when the Hungarian nation elected the House of Hausburg to the kingly throne of Hungary, finat kingdom comprised 4000 German geographical square miles, which he was told, equaled 100,000. Enrish square miles, with a population of 50,000,000. When they chose the House of Hapsburght was to all intents and purposes a constitutional government. Every other Austran Government which was subsequently unified to it the need not tell them how was also constitutional; but for three centuries since the house of Hapsburg had been struggling to encrosen on it, and same sovereign. Hungary still conserved has right to be ruled by her own laws, customs and institutions, so that should it happen that by succession a king came to the sovereignty who was a child, during his minority Hungary would not be ruled or governed by a member of the house of Hapsburg, and the regent of the young sovereign must always be the Paintine. Therefore the constitutional rights of Hungary were not absorbed, he cause the municipal institutions resisted the encroachment of the crown. He considered such municipal institutions, like, for instance, the siege of Saragossa, by Napoleon, who, when he had taken the town, still had to fight single battles in the streets. So it was always in his life, although he was still ayoung man, in Hungary. There was a time when the house of Hapsburg would not recognize either Parliament or institutions, and ordered levies of troops, and raised public taxes; and out of fifty-two counties of Hungary, uninfluenced by the various means of terror and power which an immoral government possessed, only ten or twelve resisted these unconstitutional encroachments. But they did resist, and like Saragossa, when the enemy had taken the next house, they found the one they had left barricaded again and so, notwithstanding all these unconstitutional encroachments, still they contrived to have some shadow of constitutional liberty. [Great cheering] But the house of Hapsburg, seeing those remains of vitality, and seeing the Hungariansso boil to oppose them, resorted to open violence to overthrow their Constitution—fomented their discords—undermined their national character—impoverished the nation—corrupted and oppressed them, so, that, by-and-by, those municipal institutions and their Parliament, them, resorted to open violence to overthrow their Constitution—fomented their discords—undermined their national character—impoverished the nation—corrupted and oppressed them, so that, by-and-by, those municipal institutions and their Parliament, which should have been convened everythree years, was not called together for 20 years. Then taxation wenton, abitrary government wenton, and they who were aware of R—four or five hundred noblemen—were not sufficient to defend the country against the paramount domination of Austrian absolutism. And this was the origin of their endeavors, and the efforts which, about twenty eight years ago, many were influenced by justice and true patriotism to make, going on, degree by degree and step by step, to make the people perceptive of those constitutional movements, and to endeavor to give a direction to public life in Hungary, and these efforts dated from 1825. Hungary had felt the necessity of this, because, although they had a board or council of government, which by law was made responsible to do nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to law, and to carry into execution nothing contrary to law, and to responsible to do nothing. Still they saw there was no responsibility in that council, because no corporate body could be made responsible—it was a mere phantom. These lawful rights were set aside entirely by the Austrian minister, and in their time chiefly by Metermich, who was all and all in Austria. tom. These lawful rights were set aside cantery by
the Austrian minister, and in their time chiefly
by Metternich, who was all and all in Austria.
Now they knew that Austria had nothing to do
with them—that the King of Hungary, attnough
Emperor of Austria, was obliged to govern according to the institutions of the country. They
did not like Austrian interference in their allairs, and
these took the direction to rouse the people, in order Emperor of Austria, was obliged to govern according to the institutions of the contary. They did not like Austrian interference in their affairs, and they took the direction to rouse the people. In order that their national existence and constitutional freedom—which 500,000 noites were not able to defend—a people of 50,000,000 united on the great principle of common duties and equal rights—might have sufficient reason and power to defend. [Hear] The peasantry, important in every country, was, of course, in Hungary, as agricultural country, still more important. Their condition was the first topic of discussion, and seeing that a country so highly gifted could never be converted into an earthly paradise like England, where every man enjoyed the fruits of his work, seeing that the condition of the peasantry was such that they worked for their landlord 104 days every year—and, taking Sundays, festivals, and winter into account, what time remained for himself—seeing that he had to give a ninth to his seigneur and a tenth to his bishop, a condition quite contrary to justice, to human rights, to the inborn dignity of the people, and the future welfare of Hungary, the first step they took was to emancipate the people—Houd and vehement cheering—but being, as he briefly stated, ander very arduous circlimstances, and the tegislative power being only in the hands of the nobles, these reforms proceeded by slow degrees in the Parliament from 1832 to 1836, and the lower House of Members, elected by Counties, only proposed that every such peasant should have the right to make himself free of his seignoral and feudal burdens by paying the capital value. It was first urged that this should not be dependent on the will of the landlord—but that was opposed by the House of Lords, and ultimately a measure was carried by the Commons upon that principle, but the Austrian Government rejected it. That was the end of the great reform question of 1836. Whatever they might think of the instructions given to members of Parliament in Englan Government men were chiefly directed to those county meetings, in order to convey their ewn instructions. Very dangerous steps were taken to corrupt those municipal institutions, but still there was some independence in those public meetings in respect at least to the Legislature, because, aithough the Supreme Count, who was like the Lord-Lieutenant, was named by the King, being by his office a member of the House of Lords, he naturally could not induce these county meetings, therefore the Government adopted the rule that the administrators entrusted with orders and institutions should never leave their Counties, and by and-by the whole municipal institutions became a mere name—an instrument and tool of the Government. Loud cries of "Hear, hear"! That was what they opposed, because they wanted an independence of all control, and that these institutions should remain a temple of liberties for the people. The more the Hungarians insisted, the more the Government insisted upon the demoralization of these bodies. Under these circumstances, the Parlament of 1847 met just before the French Resolution, and they would see by this that flungary was not full of dark conspiracies, but in their public meetings they struggled fairly and openly for the rights of the people and the independence of their country. [Renewed cheering] He nimedence of their country. [Renewed cheering] He nimedence of their country. [Renewed cheering] He nimedence of their country. gary was not full of dark conspiraces, but in their public meetings they struggled farly and openly for the rights of the people and the independence of their country. [Renewed cheering.] He himself had had the honor to be elected a memoer of Parlament in 1847, as the deputy of the chief metropolitan country. Pesth, when the Government did everything possible to oppose his election, but the good sense of the noble people of Hungary triumphed. When he came to the diet, the first question ne proposed, according to the instructions of his constituents, was, that municipal institutions must be upheld in their natural purity, and that the system of administrators should be put aside. This was not carried. For two months the House of Commons and the House of Lords continued not be agree, because it was necessary both houses should agree to carry a bit beof Lords continued not to agree, because it was nesessary both houses should agree to carry a bill before it could obtain the sanction of the King. The
House of Lords was composed chiefly of the functionaries of the Government, but still they had a
worthy portion, at the head of whom was his unfortunate friend—worthy of a better fate—Louis
Batthyani. [Here M. Kossuth became deeply affected, and after a little time resumed.] Still, corruption went on in the countes themselves, and he
(Kossuth) seeing that in the end they would get the
worst, and that the Government would succeed by
force, violence or corruption, proposed in the flouse of
Commons that they must, in respect to the continual
encroachments of the Government on their rights. force, violence or corruption, proposed in the House of Commons that they must, in respect to the continual encroachments of the Government on their rights, refer to the chief source—that upon the head of the King of Hungary two crowns were laid, the one constitutional, the other absolute—that these opposite directions can never agree, and therefore he proposed that as the house of Hapsburg did not respect the constitutional rights of Hungary, they who had conserved their constitutional freedom, and their Parliament, should not endure this continued encroachment. [Cheers.] He believed that no just man could charge him. in proposing that, as a member of Parliament in his country, with acting improperly, or, when it was unanimously adopted by the Parliament, that he was meditating revolution. [Loud cheers.] But it was not so his speech was printed and read in the public places of Vienna when the news of the French Revolution reached that city, and that made the Austrian Revolution. [Loud cries of "Hear, hear."] He himself immediately resolved not to be carried away by the elements, but to take charge of the element of popular excitement, and he had availed himself of the opportunity which God had given him, and proposed as a first measure the emancipation of the peasantry. [Trementous cheering.] Of course in those circumstances it was carried unanimously in both houses, but he was anxious not to hurt the interests of any class, but rather to spare that which, although not quite just in its origin, by time, and circumstances, and custom, had got interlaced with the private fortunes of parties, and, therefore, it was proposed and adopted unanimously by Parliament, that the peasantry should be free from all those duties without paying anything for it. [Hear, hear.] Liberty must not be paid for—[shouts of applause]—but the seigneurs must have indemanication, not from the land, but anything for it. [Hear, hear.] Liberty must not be paid for—(shouts of applause)—but the seigneurs must have indemnification, not from the land, but from the country, and he engaged his honor and oath to do everything to release that indemnification, and it was carried unanimously. The second measure he proposed was, that as before the poor people had every duty, but no rights, now faculties, and duties, and rights should be restored, and that every man, according to his position, should contri-

bute to the public necessities of the State, and that

and was callined and minimately. The third proposition was his the position and the admitted into a sulfishare of members of parlaments, into a sulfishare of members of parlaments, but the election of three position and parlaments, but the election of three position and and and the proper were called to share in those rishes of course a country con an incoming a militon could not be a representation and the every community should be a more and the every community should be a representation of the event of families, no one hyving a right to interfere in their private underso, and country in the process of a sulface and a representation of the country was arranged, the public event in the event of the country was a ranged, in public event in the country was a ranged, in public event in the event of the country was a ranged, in public event in the event in the

their scythes, and Jellachich himself made his escape. The ministry, of course, resigned, and his Mayesty the King, suspending their constitutional rights, gave them his after ego, Jellachich, as their Governor, who, a few days before, he had declared a traitor (Loud cries of "Shaine.") The Hung srians declared they would not accept a traitor. The highest had not been discussed. The order for the dissolution of Parliament was not signed by a responsible Munister, but the Ministry having resigned, appoint Minister, but the Ministry having resigned,

he had the honor of being President. [Long cacers] Jeilachich escaped toward Vienna, and he gave or ders to follow him. When they came to the frontiers of Austria, he communicated with the commander of the Austrian army before Vienna, calling upon him to respect the laws of neutrality, and not to give shelter to those who revolted against them. But the Austrian commander not oaly protected him, but joined their armies together, and the siege of Vienna was raised, and afterward the two armies marched into Ilungary under the command of Windischgratz, calling the Hungarians and himself rebels. They were opposed strendously. History would speak out thing add to those unpretending developments of the past, that, although they had been victors—although they had declated in several battles the imperial armies—aithough the Emperor of Austria issued a proelamation relying upon the false reports of one of his Generals of a victory that was never won—with a single serater of his pen he declared that he biotited out the Nation of Hungary from existing instinos. that she no longer existed, but was torn up and acced to the Austrian Empire. Notwithstanding these proclamations, which were a rupture of all tree—still they did not proclaim their independence until intelligence arrived that the Russian intervention had been accepted, and sorry was he to say that to avoid that intervention was no longer possible—they had no hope in the world from any one. [M. Kossuth here was deeply affected] Then he considered matters in his conscience, and he came to the resolution that either his nation must submit to the deadly stroke aimed at its life, without even trying to save itself, or if it was not coward enough, base enough to accept this suicide, it would be better, even at the sacrifice of a people, not to allow these two great empires to desiroy liberty, which was altempted to be done by placing their foot upon the neck of Hungary, and it was accepted. This was the brief—not firef alone, but true and real mature of the Hungary and t

American Corsul at Southampton, and others, in reply to various toasts.

M. Assauth begged to take the opportunity of again thanking his English and American friends for their cordul sympathy on behalf of his unhappy country. He complymented England upon her monarchical and liberal institutions and America upon her well-carsied indepindence and constitutional republicanism. The name was nothing, it was the nature of the institutions and the spirit of the people which gave them their in we value. There were differences

of positic ... of history, and of internal government, which readered one kind of institution acceptable to one people, and another form of government to another, but the spirit of all was the same, if the people were to be free ... and that was the principle which it established upon a solid basis, as in England and the United States, was indispensable to firecom, so had order, and the welfare of the people. Include theers! As reparded his unfortunate country, he trivited in God and in the generous sympathies of the free people of that country. If they could only insure the arknowledgement of the sovering night even of people to dispose of themselves, the independence of Hungary would be secured.

The reporter of The Daily News writes from

The reporter of The Daily News writes from Southsmitten on Monday, the 27th uit.

The principal topic of conversation here to-day is the wonderful speech of M. Kossuth at the Mayor of Southsmitten. The mode of delivery, the matter, and the excellence of the English, are equally the subjects of compiling plays comment, and the of Southampton's. The mode of delivery, the matter, and the excellence of the English, are equally the subjects of complimentary comment, and the general impression is that the most remarkable man of the century has come among us. His wonderful power in influencing men's minds is illustrated by the setulation of feeting which the moderation of his sentiments has produced among the intelligent Conservatives, a large and influential section of the town population. They had expected a red Republican, or something of teat sort, and are quite in extension at finding a man who afters the most constitutional sentiments, and who only seeks to restore institutions 800 years old. The demand for tickets for the basquet has risen to an usprecedent extent, and the cimensions of the room are complained of as insufficient for the occasion.

Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, has arrived at Mr. Deacon's the Town Clerk's, accompanied by another distinguished American, Mr. Waiker, late Secretary to the States Treasury. The public will recollect this gentleman, from the eulogium of Sir R. Peel, that "he was one of the ablest men in American." M. Kossuth himself left this morning for London, to consult his physician, as his health has somewhat suffered from his captivity. He will probably return to night, and to-morrow will have a busy day receiving addresses from all parts of the kingdom. So numerous are the deputations, that it has been arranged to dispatch a special train from

hisy day receiving accesses are the deputations, that it has been arranged to dispatch a special train from town at 10 o'clock, A. M., with the addresses, and the gentlemen entrusted with their presentation. Something like a public entry into the town is spoken of, but until M. Kossuth's return nothing can be settled.

General Kiapka and Count Alexander Teleki, the ter a relative of Prince Albert, visited Kossuth at

latter a relative of Prince Anders, the Minchester.
The following distinguished foreigners, friends of Kesenth, have been invited by the Southampton corporation to the banquet, to meet their distinguished and liberated chief Generals Veller, Klapka, Czez. Coloneis Gal, Kiss. Bethlem, Thaly Counts Vay, Karacsay, Teleki. Baron Kemeny, Messrs. Pulsky, Bucevich, Wagnich and Gerowe.

Visit to London, &c.

Visit to London, &c.

On Friday it was rumored that Kossuth's cinidren would arrive in London by the 44 o'clock train from Southampton, and several persons awaited the arrival of the train, but there being no unusual appearance, they went away entirely ignorant of the fact that the children had arrived. The eldest is a boy, about eleven or twelve years of age, with fine features, a remarkably expressive countenance, and blue eyes, and but for a stight tinge of sallowness, would have been taken for a rising son of the north of Scotland. He was dressed in a neutraveling cap of a round shape, and light drab color, and similar to those marked in the shop windows, wide awakes. The second child, who appeared to be from a year to two years younger, was dressed in a neat but unpretending dress, with a small pink bonnet. The third child was also neatly but unassimingly dressed, and wore a hat, cap or bonnet of the same material, description and color as the elder boy. They exhibited signs of health, much vivaeity, and gentle temper. Intellectuality beamed from their eyes and shone in their young countenances, and the little things appeared to be quite unconscious of the importance which was attached to their presence. They were accompanied by several distinguished Hungarian refugees, who appeared to attend them with almost paternal affection. The contrast between the smiling faces of the young children and the simburns, bearded, and determined faces of their attendants, was remarkably striking. The iron face of Mars was strongly, but favorably, contrasted with the soft appearance of innocence, and many, persons on the platform, who did not know that they were the children. The names of the children are Velma, (a daughter,) and Francis and Louis. The two boys were, as we have said, dressed pretty much alike. The children and their flungarian attendants, who had supported their father in the council and backed him in the field, proceeded in three vehicles to their quarters in the metropolis. Madame Kossuth, aecompanied by On Friday it was rumored that Kossuth's

their right owner. The jewels, it is said, are worth from £3,000 to £4,000.

M. Kossuth and his suite left Winchester

at time o'clock on Monday morning, and reached Waterloo station at half past eleven. His arrival was unexpected, and there was, consequently, no demonstration, the party driving off in cabs unno-

An invitation to a public dinner in London has been declined by M. Kossuth, in the following

Berns: Winchester, Oct. 25, 1851.

Bear Sir: Notwithstanding the arguments you advanced, I am compelled, with deep regret, to persait in deciming the proposed banquet, which my success crattade and less coffer those who propose this to bear me, would have given me so much pleasure in accepting, but which I may exten me so much pleasure in accepting, our whem a must declare, on the broad principle of not accepting any similar demonstration which might subject me to the imputation of having mixed with any party whatever, or any early question whatever in this country—a connection which, a twithstanding any disinfination or disavowal on he part of the mover of that dismonstration, or on my own, would not fail to be construed, by maistvolence, into a country—the projection and hospitality. On this account if move found to make my the mover of the domestic concerns of a country—to the projection and hospitality. On this account if may found it necessary to decline all invitations of this nature, are supposed not to represent any party. In conclusion, I must be gleave definitely to acquaint you, that it send to be most agreeable and convenient to the to receive address, by which you inform me the working classes topicse to honor me, at my own residence, the day following that on which I receive the address from the London Convention. I am, don't straight and the properties. I have found that the properties of the properties. The French Democratic Socialist journals are not at all pleased with the speech of Kospitalist and the most are not at all pleased with the speech of Kospitalist and the second of the most are not at all pleased with the speech of Kospitalist and the second of the se

The French Democratic Socialist jourmals are not at all pleased with the speech of Kossuth at Southampton. It has disappointed them
greatly and the more so as they had expected Kossuth to join the European Democratic Committee,
and all of them had almost ascerted that the Comnitree would henceforward issue all its orders in the
names of Kossuth, Ledru Rollin, and Mazzini. The
National consoles itself, however, by a hope that
kossuth will, as a matter of necessity, rally to the
cause of the universal Republic. This is not very
probable after his having proposed three cheers for
a Queen who in the universal Republic must disappear with other crowned heads.

The Vienna course supposed to 6 the Daily

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily

The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News writes.

I perceive that the attention of the public in England has again been drawn to certain facts compected with the earlier life of Kosauta, which are considered by his enemies to have left the stain of dishonesty upon his character. It is just to that individual that the real facts of the case should be widely spread, that his friends may know what value to place upon the lying attacks of his adversances. Full five and twenty years ago, when Kosauth was burely eighteen or inneteen years of age, he succeed in winning for dimiself the independent position of fiscal agent to a lady in the Zemplin compared to those of a land agent or steward to a bobleman in England, though what that individual fulfills the fiscal agent also does, but still more. The relations of landlord and tenant in Hungary are very different, and require a different management. Whether the personal advantages of the youthful lawyer had attracted the lady's favorable notice before or after the situation was given to him is not quite clear, but it is unhappily established beyond the possibility of doubt that Kosauth found favor in her eyes, and that the closest intimacy ensued. During the period of unbounded affection the lady gave to her agent-lover written control over all her property and her purse. As is too often the case in such affairs, it ended in mutual coldness and hared. The lady, carried too far in her changed affection, demanded statements of accounts from her agent, and even prosecuted him for misappropriation of a sum of 14,380 forins (£1,430.) Kossuth had at that period, young as he was, already acquired political notoriety and had made enemies. The accusation was urged with malicious bitterness, and after a long series of susy for subject of the lady's funds to any amount. The scandal, which, on this denoument, ensued was great, and kossuth at last appeared before the Jury in the Sedmi or County Assires. To save himself from the penalty of felony, Kossuth was compelled to lay bare

willfully blind. Kessuth did not proclaim a republic, he caused the detaronement of the house of Haps-burg for centinued willful treachery of the worst

ENGLAND.

An American Demonstration in London.

An American Demonstration in London.

The Americans the present industrial year have distinguished themselves in a variety of ways in the eyes of the mother country, and in honor of the American gentlemen who were connected with the Extrabtion in the Crystal Palace, Mr. George Peabody, the princely Banker of London, gave, on the 27th of October, a parting dinner by way of patriculae celebration. Speeches were made by Mr. Abbett Lawrence, the American Minister, Sr. Heart Bulwer, Earl Granville, Sir Charles Fox, Sir Joseph Paxton, the Designer of the great edule, M. Rodeell, the American Commissioner, and Robert J. Walker, the ex Serrelary of the Treasury.

Sir Henry Ballwer, as usual, was excessively happy in his efforts, as also was the Earl Granville, who has made himself highly popular of late by his kind and pointed acts of hospitality to want the Americans abroad. Among the guests were Sir Elward Lytton Rulwer, Mr. Hackey, the President of the Bank of England, Baron de Speth, Mr. Cortin of Virginia, Wm. Stansbury, the Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, Gen. Wallbridge, of New York, Mr. Chickering, of Boston, Mr. Davis, Secretary of Legation, Henry Howard Paul, the Editor of "The American Magazine," Martin Farquiar Tupper, Hoobs, the celebrated picklock, and some hundred and sixty others, mostly American gentlemen, directly interested in the business of the late Exhibition. The whole affair passed of with great enthusiasm, and this interchange of national feeling will lead to happy and important results. Landon Globe.

The Accident to the Africa.

The Accident to the Africa.

The particulars of this unfortunate occurrence, so far as we have been enabled to ascertain them, in the confusion consequent upon the catastrophe, are as follows. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon the pilot was discharged, and a dense fog soon after set imso dense, indeed, that it was impossible to see half the length of the vessel. Captain Ryrie immediately slackeed speed, and proceeded slowly on his course, but not with standing the precautions taken the Africa struck on a reef of rocks, near the entrance to Heliast Lough, though from the easy rate at which the engines were moving the concussion was but slight. The engines were immediately reversed, but the tide, which was running at a rapid rate, carried her some distance on the rocks, and rendered the backward movement of the engines fruitless.

rendered the backward movement of the engines fruitiess.

After every effort being made by Capt. Ryrie and his crew to liberate the slap, and the tide ebbing fast, signal guns were fired for assistance, but it was nine o'clock next morning before any arrived, when two steamers arrived from Belfast, and shortly afterward a third made her appearance. At low water, the entire fore part of the Africa from amidships was high and dity, but the sea being very smooth at the time, she did not strain much, and it was found that she made scarcely any water. As soon as the tide began flowing, preparations were made together of, ropes were made fast to the three steamers, and, being aided by the engines of the Africa, succeeded in getting her into deep water. After she had been released, Capt. Ryrie resolved on returning to laverpool, where he arrived at 7 o'clock, attended by one of the steamers which had assisted in getting her off the reef.

Prince Casteleicala, the Neapolitan Ambassador at London, having sent Lord Palmerston a copy of the reply to Gladstone's letters, the British Minister made the following response

Minister made the following response.

Viscount Falmerston to Prince Casteleiciala.

Forrior Optics, Aug. 18, 1851.

Sir I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th lisst, inclosing a copy of a pamphlet entitled "The Neapolitan Government and Mr. Gladstone," and requesting that copies of that pamphlet may be forwarded to her Majesty Ministers at the several European Courts.

I have to stale to you be reply, that I must decline being accessory to giving circulation to a pamphlet which, in my opinion, does no credit to its writer, to the Government which he attempts to defend, or to the political party which he professes to be the champion.

"I should not have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject of Mr. Gladatone's pamphlets, if you had not, by your letter of the 9th inst., rendered it necessary for me to do so; and I can assure you, that it a not without pain and eluctance that I state to you my opinion in regard to those pamphlets, and to the matters of which they treat, but I feel that shence on my part, after the receipt of your minimization of the 3th, would expose me to minimize the majent of the grant the receipt of work minimized in of the 3th, would expose me to minimize the minimizer that it is a considered the minimizer of the

those pamphlets, and to the matters of which they freat, but I feel that selence on my part, after the receapt of your communication of the 5th, would expose me to misinterpretation.

"I feel myself, therefore, compelled to say, that Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Abendeen present an afflicting practice of a system of illegality, moustice, and cruelty, practiced by the officers and agents of the devernment the Kingdom of Napies, such as might have been hoped would not have existed in any flurrosant sountry at the present day, and the information which has been received upon these matters from many other sources leads unfortunately to the conclusion that Mr. Gladstone by no means overstated the various evits which he describes. But Mr. Gladstone's letters were evidently written and published, not, as the pamphlet which you have sent me that the spirit of hestility to the King of Naukos, or who ellings adverse to the parlamentary and morarchal constitution which his Sionlan Majesty has granted to his subjects and has continued by his roy at eath. Mr. Gladstone's objects some on the contrary, to have been the friendly purpose of drawing public attention to, and of directing the force of public opinion is pon, abuses which, if allowed to continue, most necessarily sup the foundations of the Neapolitan monarchy and prepare the way for those violent revuisions which the reseauments produced by a deep sense of long-omittine d and wide spread inquistic are sure somer or inter to produce. It might have been hoped that the Neapolitan Government would have received those letters in the spirit in which they manifestly were written; and would have set to work carnesting and effectually to correct these manifold and grave abuses to which their attention has thus been drawn. It is obvious, that by such a course the Neapolitan Government would have received those letters in the spirit in which they manifestly were written; and the section of their country, than could be effected by the meat vignorus proceedings of the most vi

of hare assertions and reckless denials, musted up with cause ribality and common-place abuse of public men and of political parties, will accomplish any useful purpose, or render any real service to the Government in whose behalf it appears to have been written; and I must take leave to observe, that there are admissions, direct as well as indirect, in Mr. MacFarlane's pamphlet, which so far to establish the conclusions which he professes an astention to overthrow.

[Signed] PALMERSTON.

Another Search for Sir John Franklin.

Another Search for Sir John Franklin.

It gives us great pleasure to know that the Admiralty have decided on renewing the search for Sir John Franklin and his party in the ensuing Spring. This decision may be regarded as an official judgment on the propriety of Captain Austin's premature return. If the Admiralty were of opinion that Captain Austin's expedition had thoroughly covered the field of search, they would not send out a fresh expedition to do the work over again, and, on the other hand, if the work has not been done, it is quite clear that Capt. Austin should have remained on the ground to do it. The Admiralty are well aware of the painful fact, that the duty which lay clear before the eyes of the expedition has been neglected, and we sincerely trust that the councils which are to deliberate next week on the plans of search will take precautions for securing the effective working of future expeditions.

[Athenaeum.]

-This statement has since been contra-

FRANCE

The New Ministry.

From The London Morning Herald.

Pants, Monday Morning.

The Mondeur contains the ordinances The Moniteur contains the ordinances specially before the new Ministers. They are as follow Justice. M. Corbin, Proc. General at Bourges. Foreign Affors. M. TURGOT, ev. Peer of France. Fubble Instruction. M. C. Girakup, Member of the line. Interior. M. de Thorniny, ex. Adv. General. Commerce. M. de Thorniny, ex. Adv. General. Commerce. M. de Carsalbanova, Representative. Fubble Works. M. La. Rosse. Representative. Horning. M. H. Fortout, Representative. M. H. Fortout, Representative. M. Corbin being absent, M. Giraud holds his portion of the superior o

folio par interim.

M. Blondel being also absent, M. Turgot takes his

M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute Garonne, is named Prefect of Police, in place of M. Carlier.

M. de Weldamuth, Prefect of Oran, is named Prefect of the Hautes Pyrenees, in place of M. Massy, who is named Member of the Council of the Prefective of the Seine.

fect of the Hautes Pyrenees, in place of M. Massy, who is named Member of the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine.

This will probably be called a semi, or rather say a cne-third, Parliamentary Ministry. Out of the nine who form the Cabinet three only are members of the Assembly: and it is worthy of remark that the posts which are confided to these three representatives are those of the least importance in the political sense of the word. The Minister of Commerce is certainly not the man whe is generally called ento answer troublesome interpellations, or to defend the acts of the Cabinet, still less the Minister of Public Works. The Minister of Marine need hardly open his mouth. M. Casabianca, one of the three members in question, is only remarkable for his devotedness to the Bonapartist, but in no sense is he remarkable. M. H. Fortoul is the only able man of the three, but his forte was supposed to he in the matter of public instruction. It is for the first time that he will find himself "at sea." The fact of two members of the Cabinet being appointed in their absence, and who must accordingly be in ignorance of the protracted and embarrassed negotiations which have marked the progress of the Ministerial crisis, shows how hastily the difficulty must have been closed. Should the unknown M. Corbin or the unknown M. Blondel shake off the honors thus forced upon them, some other couple of great unknown will, with little ceremony, be thrust into

bin or the unknown M. Blondel shake off the honors thus forced upon them, some other couple of great unknowns will, with little ceremony, be thrust into their places. The language of the Patrie last night indicated that the President was resolved to bring the crisis to a summary conclusion, as will be seen from the following laconic but significant announcement with which its readers were greeted:

"The define abandonment of the combination which included M. Billault has led to negotiations exclusively in the circle of men telenging to the party of order. These

regotiations have been very active during the whole of the

day but the result example be known until very late at aght?

M. Turgot, ex-peer of Figure, holds a respectable name, but what his point all qualifications may be for the post of Foreign Affairs remains to be seen. This office, which under the monarchy, used to be regarded as the highest has under the first Presidency of the Republis, been allowed to fall into a succession of hands of the most mexperienced chief actor. Before Louis Napoleon quarrieled with the Assembly on the question of personal government the Foreign Office was graced with the presence of M. de Tocqueville, but upon the dismissal of Office Barrot and his colleagues the cull and heavy General Office was graced with the presence of the profound author of "La Democrabe en Amerique."

ral o'Hautpoul was toombt good enough to be the successor of the profound author of "La Democrabe en Amerique."

After d'Hautpoul came Gen. Labitte, who, incamble of expressing two consecutive seatences at he tribune, yet, following his Legitimist instincts, at his worst to embroil France with England and to attach the former to the Pope and Austria. The liverand clever Egroche was only put into the Foreign Office because there was no other place good enough for him, and he was last good enough for the place. Keeping these antecedents in view, the like thood a that M. Turgot does not owe his appointment to asy special aptitude. The new Minister of the Interie may probably have desinguished himself at the beautiff must be observed trust he has not risen to be highest rusk in his profession.

Now, looking to the circumstances of the county, the Home Minister ought to be a man of the most datinguished capacity and until of energy. M. 6. Therighy may be worthy of his office, but it would be an advantage for the cause of good order that the public should know the men upon whom they would have to rely. M. Giraud its not quite unknown at Minister, for he was a member of the Provision, administration which filed up the sort of intermount that had occurred between the fall of the horder and the accession of the Faucher-Baroke Cabinet. As an expressional Minister he may be quite out of place in the new Administration.

The Minister of War is the General Saint Armal who so lately conducted with distinction the capacing magnist the Knyvles. The Elysec has me

who so lately conducted with distinction the capaign against the Kabyles. The Elysee has gray confidence in his fidelity, but so it had in others, when trying moments came, shrunk from engage their personal responsibility too far. A mining a their personal responsibility too far. A minery composed cannot command the confidence of the assembly, the more especially as it was on the relad of M. Ducos to lend it his name that the ideae feesing a parliamentary calinet was definitely abade ad as horseless.

Miscelianeous.

-Last year, it will be remembered, the

-Last year, it will be remembered, the Pope, in an impulse of gratitude to Mr. Cass, the American Charge of Affaires, granted special permang to the Americans in Rome to celebrate divine worsh in the National Chapel, but, in order to deprive if other Protestant congregations of a ground of couplaint, the Papal Cabinet has decided to withdray the privilege.

-Rumors are in circulation of a newly-discovered conspiracy among the nobility at St. Fetersburgh, and of the arrest of several considerably persons standing very near the throne. The discovery, it is said, was made by officers of the begguard of the Emperor, whom the conspirators edeavored to bring over to their party, but when vealed the whole matter to the Emperor. Further details are not known. The St. Petersburgh jounals make no allission whatever to the affair. But it is not to be expected that in Russia such even should be publicly announced till three or far months after their occurrence.

- It is said that the Russian Governing

should be publicly announced months after their occurrence.

— It is said that the Russian Government intend to alter the law with regard to the estatest their celt to the crown. The Government, while object it has been gradually to change the seriest the nobles into crown possible, has been in the hist of advancing money to the proprietors, at the nist of from 200 to 400 roubles for each serf on the estate of from 200 to 400 roubles for each serf on the estate of from 200 to 400 roubles for each serf on the estate of from 200 to 400 roubles for each serf on the estate of the first which of course the soil was also engage. The interest is fixed at seven per cent, and the regular payment of this amount paid off the dex in the payments in many case. for which of course the same as well and the regular payment of this amount paid off the dek at twenty-six years. But the payments in many case are irregular, and whenever they are interrupted te term of 10 years the estates are sold by auction to the highest bidder. The proprietor, however, by putting forward a factious purchaser in the person of finend or relative, generally contrives to keep session of the land, especially as the other noble, for the honor of the "order," will seldom compete for the purchase, and men of the citizen class as not quantified to hold hard at all. To preventus evasion, and facilitate the conversion of serfs acrown peasants, an ukase is to be published, according to which, if the interest remains unpaid, the Government will have the estates valued, and typing the proprietor the difference between the rule and the encumbrance on 11, take possossion of its soil and declare the serfs peasants of the crown.

— The revenue of Austria for the st

— The revenue of Austria for the months ending April 30, 1831, amounted to 104,87.

703 florins, and the outly duri g the same personal 16, 380, 867 florins, showing a deficit on the Market of 42,002,155 florins. In order to reduce a vast dispreporation between income and expending and prevent a financial catastrophe, the Austra Government had determined to diminish the amount of the President has alarmed the German sovereigns, in not a man will now be discharged until afteris Spring of 1852.

— The Duchesse d'Angouleme, monthe

- The Duchesse d'Angouleme, motie of the legitimate pretender to the throne of France

—A new star-spangled banner has appea-ed in the Thames. It was a blue flag, in a dexterce-tion was the ensign of England occupying the stars for the flag next the staff, on the field of the tweere five stars, for the five Australian Colonies—for South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Van fe-man's Land and Western Australia.

INDIA.

. A "Little War" in India.

Another outbreak-if the running a

Another outbreak—if the running a most of seventeen Moplah fanaties can be so called—by place at Kohlatoor, in Malabar, on the 22d of highest—the fourth similar occurrence in nearly is same locality. These Moplahs belong to a new sit which has been founded of late years by the pressing of a mad Mussulman saint; their peculiar less is the extraordinary virtue they attach to the activiting an idolator, which, together with divining the cause of religion, they believe insures the animmediate and peculiar reward in the next well when a party of these fanatics meet together a resolve on taking their places among the saints, we idolator has to die within a mile of the place with the plan is made, and as more selar follows the deal of a great main, some rich and high caste Hudesi generally selected, on the present occasion, for teen of these fanatics, having devoted themselved death, proceeded to the house of a wealthy firshmy whom they murdered, setting fire to his how. They then killed another Brahmin, and cut do and left for dead the head man of the village, a are stated to have subsequently killed two more ideal. Next morning they went to another rills three miles off, where they are said to have kill the head man and seven others. They then killed another a said to have kill the head man and seven others. They then stone a high caste Brahmin's house, well stinated for fense, and there ensconced themselves.

The outbreak commenced on Friday, the 2th's mosteps seem to have been taken to prevent forw mischief till the 24th, though there was a strong tachment of 39th Nutive Infantry, under Mayor & kinson, at Malea-Pooran, only seven miles dies. On the 24th, Major Wilkinson sent 70 of the sunder Ensign Turner, to dispose of the 14 Mopla this detachment, on their arrival, continued first the house from two to four, without effect. In Moplahs then rushed out and charged the Segawho became panic struck and fied, many of the house from two to four, without effect. In Moplahs then rushed out and charged the Segawho became

who become pand; muskets. They lost two search a drummer.

On this Major Wilkinson asked for the aid of detachment (50 strong) of her Majorty's 940, another company of the 39th, stationed at Calcabout 40 miles distant, these troops arrived also toor on the 27th of August, where they were just toor on the 27th of August, where they were just to 17, came out to meet the troops the 9th deping to 220 men. The Moplahs, who had more to 17, came out to meet the troops the 9th depinent then advanced and delivered a volley wise of the enemy. The Moplahs then charged, and met with a fire from the Sepoys (drawn up of left fank of the Europeans), which staggered he and before they could recover themselves the had reloaded and fired. The surviving Mopthen knife in hand, dashed in among the troops, in a few minutes disposed of them, but not be they had killed four of the 9th, and a Subedar of 39th.

Arrival of the Falcon.

Arrival of the Falcon.

The United States steamship Falc Lieut. Henry Rodgers, U. S. N., commander, are here at an early hour this morning, with 287 pas gers, the government mails, and \$35,000 in gold on freight, besides about \$100,000 more in the sof passengers. She left Chagres on the night of 13th inst., but owing to a slight disarrangement one of her engines, she was unable to proceed fast as usual.

When the Falcon reached Cape San Automs her return from Chagres, she encountered he weather, on which account the Captain judgs more prudent to lay to at that point for a short wo or until the severity of the gale should have always and the engine been put in order. She according stopped there about fourteen hours, and arms. Havana at four o'clock on the 21st.

Owing to the unusual cetention of the Falcon steamers Empire City for New-Orleans, and Gens for New-York, left before her arrival, and she secuently brings the passengers due by the East. The botter of the passengers of the passen

ANOTHER RAILROAD DEATH.-The box of a laboring man was found on Thursday monat on the track of the Old Colony Railroad, near said Hill, in Dorchester, shockingly mangled. The mains were gathered together and taken to the chester Alms-House, were Coroner Vose held as